

N441 Adult Health III
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Adult Medical Surgical 2019 - Retake 1 Remediation

Semester: Spring 23

Instructions:

1. Download the report from your ATI product for the assessment you are completing this remediation template for
2. The report will be broken down into three (3) aspects:
 - a. Categories
 - i. These categories mimic the NCLEX-RN categories and include the following:
 1. Management of Care
 2. Safety and Infection Control
 3. Health Promotion and Maintenance
 4. Psychosocial Integrity
 5. Basic Care and Comfort
 6. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
 7. Reduction of Risk Potential
 8. Physiological Adaptation
 - b. Subcategories
 - c. Topics
3. Complete the template on the following page by doing the following:
 - a. Main Category
 - i. Subcategories for each main category
 1. Topics for each subcategory → these will be the content areas you will be remediating on
 - a. Provide three (3) critical points to remember for each topic → these will come from the Focused Review module(s) within your ATI product
 - b. NOTE: You must remediate on all subcategories AND topics within the main categories listed under the "Topics to Review" section of the ATI report for this assessment.**
4. In the event you need additional space within the table, please add rows into the table to accommodate this
 - a. In the event, you need less space within the table than what is provided, you may delete those rows from the table to accommodate this OR put "N/A" → There may be main categories that you don't have to remediate on and that is OK – you can either delete the table OR put "N/A"
5. An example is provided below:

SAMPLE Main Category: Management of Care
SAMPLE Subcategory: Case Management
SAMPLE Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who is Recovering from Sick Cell Crisis <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SAMPLE Critical Point #1: Anemia is the abnormally low amount of circulation RB, Hgb concentration, or both.• SAMPLE Critical Point #2: When a patient is going through sickle crisis, the nurse should monitor oxygen saturation to determine a need for oxygen therapy.• SAMPLE Critical Point #3: A patient should have their hemoglobin checking in 4 to 6 weeks to determine efficacy.

6. Once the template is completed **and** at least the minimum remediation time has been completed within the Focused Review module(s) in ATI, upload the template to the corresponding dropbox in E360.

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Case Management

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Planning Care for a Client Who is Receiving Heparin

- Monitor for indications of bleeding: bruising, gums bleeding, abdominal pain, nose bleeds, coffee-ground emesis, and tarry stool.
- Avoid using OTC NSAIDs, aspirin, or medication containing salicylates.
- Heparin Effectiveness: aPTT level of 60-80 sec during treatment.

Subcategory: Referrals

Topic: Musculoskeletal Trauma: Identifying Need for a Referral for a Client Who Has Osteomyelitis

- Unsuccessful treatment can result in amputation.
- Surgically implanted antibiotic beads in bone cement are packed into the wound as antibiotic therapy.
- Hyperbaric oxygen treatment can promote healing in chronic cases of osteomyelitis.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Spinal Cord Injury: Care of a Client Who Has a Halo Device

- Maintain body alignment and ensure cervical tong weights hang freely.
- Monitor skin integrity by providing pin care and assessing the skin under the halo fixation vest as appropriate.
- Do not use the halo device to turn or move a client.

Subcategory: Handling Hazardous and Infectious Materials

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Caring for a Client Who Is Receiving Brachytherapy

- Place the client in a private room. keep the door closed.
- Limit visitors to 30 min visits and maintain 6 feet.
- Keep the lead container in the client's room; tongs are available to place material into container.

Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis

Topic: Gastrointestinal Diagnostic Procedures: Plan of Care for a Client Who Has Gastroenteritis

- Some medications (NSAIDs, warfarin, aspirin) place the client at risk for complications.
- Notify the provider if medication restrictions were not followed.
- A positive finding for clostridium difficile is indicative of this opportunistic infection, which usually becomes established secondary to use of broad-spectrum antibiotics.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Cancer Disorders: Risk Factors for Colorectal Cancer

- Lack of regular physical activity is a risk for colorectal cancer.
- A low-fiber and high-fat diet or a diet high in processed meat activity is a risk for colorectal cancer.
- Overweight and obesity is a risk for colorectal cancer.

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Cancer Disorders: Indications of Melanoma

- A large brownish spot with darker speckles.
- A mole that changes in color, size, or feels or bleeds.
- A small lesion with an irregular border and portions that appear red, pink, white, blue, or blue-black.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Coping Mechanisms

Topic: Amputations: Providing Support Following an Alteration in Body Image

- Allow the client/family to grieve for losing the body part and changing body image.

- The client may feel depression, anger, withdrawal, and grief.
- The nurse should assess the psychosocial well-being of the client.

Subcategory: Support Systems

Topic: Alzheimer's Disease: Providing a Family With Home-Care Instructions

- The nurse should allow time for breaks during tasks.
- The nurse should tell the family to involve the person.
- The nurse should tell the family to allow the person with dementia to do as much as possible with the slightest assistance.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Burns: Indications of Hypovolemic Shock

- The patient will have decreased cardiac output.
- The patient will have increased systemic vascular resistance.
- The patient will have tissue hypoperfusion.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management: Medication to Withhold Prior to CT Scan with Contrast Media

- To avoid this complication, metformin must be withheld.
- It must be held after administering the contrast agent for 48 hours,
- This is when contrast-induced renal failure becomes clinically apparent.

Subcategory: Blood and Blood Products

Topic: Blood and Blood Product Transfusions: Initiating a Transfusion of Packed RBCs

- Prime blood administration is set with 0.9% sodium chloride only.
- Never add medications to blood products.
- Y-tubing with a filter is used to transfuse blood.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Stroke: Administration of Tissue Plasminogen Activator (tPA)

- Ischemic stroke can be reversed with fibrinolytic therapy using alteplase.
- This is also known as a tissue plasminogen activator (tPA).
- TPA should be given within 3-4.5 hours of the initial manifestation.

Subcategory: Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN)

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Assessing a Client for Complications of Total Parenteral Nutrition

- The nurse should use a strict aseptic technique with IV tubing, dressing changes, and TPN solution, and refrigerate until 30 min before using.
- The nurse should monitor blood glucose levels.
- The nurse should observe for signs of hyperglycemia or hypoglycemia and administer insulin as directed.

Topic: Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Discontinuing Total Parenteral Nutrition Therapy

- Report if the patient has a metabolic complication.
- The nurse should report a pressure change.
- The nurse should also report any fluid shift (fluid imbalance).

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Acute Respiratory Disorders: Expected Findings for a Client Who Has Pneumonia

- A client with pneumonia will have anxiety, fatigue, and weakness.
- The client will have chest discomfort due to coughing.
- The client will show signs of confusion from hypoxia.

Topic: Postoperative Nursing Care: Caring for a Client Following an Appendectomy

- The nursing staff continues to monitor the patient for signs of infection and checks that the incision is healing.
- Patients with uncomplicated surgeries usually leave the hospital 1- or 2-days following surgery.
- Once at home, the patient must check the incision site.

Subcategory: Potential for Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Noninflammatory Bowel Disorders: Findings to Report

- Nurses should report persistent diarrhea.
- Nurses should report abdominal pain.
- Nurses should report weight loss and fatigue.

Topic: Peptic Ulcer Disease: Monitoring Nasogastric Output

- The nurse should confirm the physician's order for the NG tube, type of suction, and direction for irrigation.
- The nurse should observe drainage from NG tube.
- The nurse should assess the placement and comfort of the NG tube.

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Ingestion, Digestion, Absorption, and Metabolism: Findings of Malnutrition

- The nurse should look for the patient who has a reduced appetite.
- The nurse should always look for the patient who is tired.
- The nurse should look for the patient who gets ill often and takes a long time to recover.

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Diabetes Mellitus Management: Client Teaching About Foot Care

- Clients should inspect their feet daily. wash w/ mild soap and warm water.
- Clients should pat their feet dry gently, especially between the toes.
- Clients should avoid open-toe, open-heel shoes and do not go barefoot.

Topic: Legal Responsibilities: Witnessing Informed Consent

- People who are mentally disabled, senile, or insane cannot give informed consent.
- Individuals under drugs or alcohol cannot give informed consent.
- People who speak a foreign language and may not fully comprehend English cannot give informed consent.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Cardiovascular Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Assisting with Placement of a Central Venous Catheter

- The nurse must Wash hands and don sterile gowns and gloves.
- The nurse must Clean the area and apply a sterile field.
- The nurse must apply a sterile sheath to the ultrasound probe.

Topic: Chest Tube Insertion and Monitoring: Clarifying Provider Prescription

- When you call a prescriber to clarify a medication order, you'll need to document your conversation and any order changes to verify your actions in case of a future legal challenge.
- Before calling the prescriber, consult with the pharmacist.
- Review the medication in a current drug text with the pharmacist.

Topic: Respiratory Diagnostic Procedures: Preparing a Client for a Thoracentesis

- The nurse should ensure the client signed the consent.
- The nurse should gather all needed supplies.
- The nurse should obtain a pre-procedure x-ray to locate pleural effusion and determine the needle

insertion site.

Topic: Respiratory Management and Mechanical Ventilation: Therapeutic Effect of Positive End-Expiratory Pressure

- Applying PEEP increases alveolar pressure and alveolar volume.
- The increased lung volume increases the surface area by reopening and stabilizing collapsed or unstable alveoli.
- This splinting, or propping open, of the alveoli with positive pressure improves the ventilation-perfusion match, reducing the shunt effect.

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

Topic: Anemias: Manifestations of Anemia

- Clients should monitor for fatigue and weakness.
- Clients should monitor for pale or yellowish skin.
- Clients should monitor for shortness of breath and irregular heartbeats.

Subcategory: Illness Management

Topic: Brain Tumors: Pharmacological Treatment of Diabetes Insipidus

- When treatment is needed beyond that, a manufactured hormone called desmopressin is used.
- This medication replaces the missing antidiuretic hormone (ADH) and lowers the amount of urine the body makes.
- Desmopressin is available as a pill, as a nasal spray, and as a shot

Topic: Cancer Treatment Options: Prioritizing Care for a Group of Clients

- Prioritizing care is a process that helps nurses manage time.
- It also establishes an order for completing responsibilities and cares interventions for a single client or a group of clients.
- Time management is a constant factor in prioritizing patient care.

Topic: Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Teaching About Left-Sided Heart Failure

- Left-sided heart failure occurs when the left ventricle, the heart's primary pumping power source, gradually weakens.
- When this occurs, the heart cannot pump oxygen-rich blood from the lungs to the heart's left atrium, into the left ventricle, and on through the body.
- This makes the heart have to work harder.

Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

Topic: Electrocardiography and Dysrhythmia Monitoring: Identifying a Medical Emergency

- A medical emergency is bleeding that will not stop or breathing problems.
- It can also be chest pain or choking.
- It can also be coughing up or vomiting blood.

Subcategory: Pathophysiology

Topic: Asthma: Identifying Pathophysiology

- Asthma is a chronic airway disorder that results in intermittent and reversible airflow obstruction of the bronchioles.
- Obstruction occurs at any age.
- Manifestation of asthma includes mucosal edema, bronchoconstriction and excessive mucus production.

Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies

Topic: Peripheral Vascular Diseases: Postoperative Care Following Arterial Revascularization Surgery

- You'll usually need to stay in the hospital for around 7 days after having a coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) so medical staff can closely monitor your recovery.
- During this time, you may be attached to various tubes, drips, and drains.
- This provides you with fluids and allow blood and urine to drain away.